

confront them: "Should our lives serve as the holocaust of suffering Russia we will not regret the sacrifice, but will bear it willingly."

This is what has paralyzed the arm of tyranny. There is no sign yet what policy the authorities will really follow. The weak, helpless ruler who has taken refuge at Tsarskoe-Selo is almost certain to make promises. The most obvious move would be the arrest of Father Gapon. It is quite possible that the deprivation of this great leader would temporarily demoralize his followers, but it is more probable that it would precipitate violence.

GAPON ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

This was seen when a district inspector of police arrested Father Gapon this morning at the house where he lives. The quick assemblage of a vast crowd at the scene caused his release within an hour upon instructions from the highest quarters. After his release Father Gapon was summoned as a prison chaplain to the Ministry of Justice, where he had a long private interview with M. Mouraviev. Afterward Gapon joined his comrades in the Fifth district of Vassili Ostroff. He said:

"The Government will accord us nothing. We, with our wives, sisters and children, I, with the cross, will go to the Winter Palace to-morrow. Our Emperor is good and fatherly; he will do us justice."

Father Gapon then started home with eleven men, representing each industrial district.

LET THE CZAR COME FORTH.

Father Gapon has sent the following letter to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior:

"**YOUR HIGH EXCELLENCY:** The workers and inhabitants of St. Petersburg of different classes desire to see the Czar at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Jan. 22 in the square in front of the Winter Palace in order to lay before him personally their needs and those of the whole Russian people. The Czar has nothing to fear. I, known as the representative of the Union of Russian Factory Workers, and my fellow workers and comrades, even those alleged to belong to the revolutionary group, guarantee the inviolability of his person."

"Let him come as the true Czar with courageous heart to his people and receive from our hands our petition. That is demanded by regard for his own welfare and that of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg and of Russia. Otherwise the moral bond which exists between the Czar of Russia and the Russian people may be broken. 'It is your duty—your great moral duty—toward the Czar and the whole Russian people to make his Majesty, the Emperor, acquainted to-day even with all the preceding and with our petition hereto appended.'"

"Tell the Czar that I and the workers, many thousands of people, have peacefully, with faith in him, but irrevocably, resolved to proceed to the Winter Palace. Let him show his confidence by deeds, not by words. A copy of what we have been doing is enclosed, justifying its moral character and will be circulated among all the Russian people."

Eleven union representatives were present with Gapon at the interview with Minister of Justice Mouraviev. The latter took formal cognizance of the workmen's demands. He said every one must do his duty and act according to his conviction.

The metropolitan has pronounced an anathema against Father Gapon for inciting the people in time of trouble.

CITY IN STATE OF SIEGE.

The apparent sign of weakness in releasing Gapon is accompanied by extensive military preparations and bellicose public announcements. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 troops have arrived in St. Petersburg since midnight. The gendarmes were tentatively served with ball cartridges to-day and orders were issued forbidding workmen to enter the streets leading to the Winter Palace to-morrow. The authorities will endeavor to prevent the masses from concentrating at any point.

One of the chief officers said to-night that perhaps there would be bloodshed at the bridges of the Neva, but he did not think the men have been organized for fighting. The crisis will be when Father Gapon, carrying the cross and accompanied by his stanchest followers, attempts to approach the palace from whatever direction.

At the barracks on Vassili Ostroff, where they command the avenues of the manufacturing district, two batteries of artillery were posted. Another battery and three squadrons of Cossacks were quartered in the Putloff iron works, where the strike began.

A regiment of Uhlans was drafted from Peterhof and quartered in the Winter Palace. Some guns were also taken into the palace courtyard.

The Prefect of Police issued a proclamation this morning in which he warned the public in the name of the Government that he intended to employ force of arms, if necessary, to prevent any mass meetings and to put down any attempt at rioting.

CZAR NOT TO APPEAR TO-DAY.

Public assurance was given that artillery and cavalry would surround the Winter Palace to-morrow and that, moreover, the Emperor would remain at Tsarskoe-Selo and would not develop the country's industry by the Government furnishing capital. The Government through the Ministry of Finance bought all the shares of factories formerly conducted by private firms or companies. Thus the Admiralty, the army, the railway and postal departments have taken over the management of the factories which they utilize. The Ministry of Finance supervises this system. It appoints resident factory inspectors, who have generally encouraged progressive methods.

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